

Appendix A

GLOSSARY

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100-year flood event	A flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year.
abutment	Earth retaining wall structure which supports the end of a bridge.
acceleration	Measurement of strong ground shaking from an earthquake, commonly expressed as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (1g).
access	The ability to enter or approach a facility or to make use of a facility.
accessibility	The ability to conveniently travel through an area and reach your destination, e.g., shopping, services, home.
acquisition	The process of obtaining right-of-way necessary to construct or support a project.
amphibians	A group of vertebrate animals that spend part of their time on land and part in the water; so they are considered an intermediate form between fish and reptiles. Amphibians must return to the water to breed and they have distinct larval and adult forms.
anadromous fish	A fish species, such as salmon, that spends a part of its life cycle in the sea and returns to freshwater streams to spawn.
aquifer	Aquifers are underground reservoirs. The water that reaches these chambers is usually much cleaner than the water of reservoirs at the earth's surface. Many pollutants are filtered out as the water passes through the soil on its way to the aquifer. The top layer of the aquifer is called the water table. Most of the void spaces in the rocks below the water table are filled with water.
aquifer protection zone	An area where the project will be required to prevent infiltration of stormwater runoff from the highway. For instance, the City of Renton water supply includes wells that are located in close proximity to the I-405 corridor and Cedar River.
arterial	A major street that primarily serves through traffic, but also provides access to abutting properties. Arterials are often divided into principal and minor classifications depending on the number of lanes, connections made, volume of traffic, nature of traffic, speeds, interruptions (access functions), and length.
auxiliary lane	A lane added between interchanges—from one on-ramp to the next off-ramp. It is dedicated to traffic entering and leaving a freeway and provides motorists with more time and extra room to accelerate or decelerate and merge when getting on and off the freeway.
a-weight	A standard frequency weighting that simulates how humans perceive sound and which is measured in decibels expressed as dBA.
base flood	A flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year; also called the 100-year flood.
baseline	A line serving as a basis, as for measurement, calculation, or location.
basin	The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries, draining water, organic matter dissolved nutrients, and sediments into an ocean, lake, or stream.
bedrock	Bedrock is referred to as the rock underlying gravel and/or soil and is sometimes visible on the surface as outcrops.

best management practices (BMPs)	Best management practices, referred to commonly as BMPs, are methods used to minimize or avoid effects to water quality such as sediment getting into streams during construction. Examples of BMPs include installing filter fabric fence downstream of exposed slopes, around existing drainage inlets, and along river, stream, and drainage channels near work areas to prevent sediment-laden stormwater from entering streams.
bicycle lane	A portion of a roadway reserved for preferential or exclusive use by bicycles through signs and pavement markings.
biofiltration swale	These facilities consist of broad, shallow grassy channels that are typically 200 feet long and designed so that stormwater flows slowly through the swale. The vegetation and soil matrix filters and absorbs pollutants from stormwater runoff.
bottleneck	A narrow or obstructed section of a highway; a point or an area of traffic congestion.
box culvert	A concrete box structure that drains open channels, swales, or ditches under a roadway or embankment.
buffer	A transitional area that separates uses that are not naturally compatible. Often the buffer is green space, and is termed a landscape buffer. Other times, a buffer can take the shape of a structure. For example, a neighborhood commercial use can separate industrial and residential uses quite effectively.
capacity	The maximum sustained traffic flow of a transportation facility under prevailing traffic and roadway conditions in a specified direction.
channelization	Structural alteration made to a stream's channel to speed the flow of water and thus prevent it from flooding; usually involves cutting off meanders to straighten a stream.
Code of Federal Regulations	The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the arrangement of the general and permanent rules published by the federal government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent areas subject to federal regulation. Each volume of the CFR is updated once each calendar year.
compensatory floodplain storage	The removal of material from a site in the same floodplain and at the same elevation to compensate for the placement of any fill within the limits of the regulatory floodplain.
congestion	A condition characterized by unstable traffic flows that prohibit movement on a transportation facility at optimal legal speeds. Recurring congestion is caused by regularly occurring excess volume compared with capacity. Nonrecurring congestion is caused by unusual or unpredictable events such as traffic accidents.
conservation	Defined by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to the ESA are no longer necessary.
context sensitive solutions	Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS) represent a philosophy wherein safe transportation solutions are designed in harmony with the community. CSS strives to balance environmental, scenic, aesthetic, cultural, and natural resources, as well as community and transportation service needs. Context sensitive projects recognize community goals and are designed, built, and maintained to be sustainable while minimizing disruption to the community and the environment. The selected I-405 theme of "Culture, Nature, and Progress," with nature being the dominant theme, will be carried into corridor-wide and local I-405 designs.
continental crust	The type of the earth's crust which constitutes the continents and the offshore continental shelves. Continental crust generally ranges from about 22 miles to 37 miles thick.

corridor	Road or highway right-of-way and the adjacent area that is visible from and extending along the highway. The distance the corridor extends from the highway varies depending on different intrinsic qualities, such as land use and topography, or the corridor could be a defined distance, such as one-quarter or one-half mile.
critical areas	Critical areas include both hazard areas (such as floodplains and steep slopes) and environmentally sensitive areas (like wetlands and streams). Critical areas also include areas that are important for protecting groundwater. The state Growth Management Act requires counties to protect the “functions and values” of critical areas. Examples of wetland functions are filtering out pollutants, providing wildlife habitat, controlling floods, and recharging groundwater.
critical habitat	Under the Endangered Species Act, (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.
cultural resources	Any historic (or prehistoric) district, site, building, structure, or object that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Examples include such items as artifacts, records, structures, and remains.
culvert	A concrete structure that drains open channels, swales, or ditches under a roadway or embankment.
cumulative effect	Effect on the environment which results from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively noticeable actions taking place over a period of time.
decibel	The decibel (dB) is used to measure sound level and is a logarithmic unit.
deciduous	Trees that shed their leaves annually to allow them to cope with the stress of cold or dry conditions.
delay	The increased travel time experienced by a person or a vehicle because of circumstances that impede the desirable movement of traffic.
demand	The desire for travel by potential users of the transportation system.
Department of Transportation (DOT)	As the federal steward of the nation's transportation system, the DOT comprises agencies that provide transportation services to the American public, including the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, and the Federal Aviation Administration.
direct effect	Effect caused by the proposed action and occurring at the same time and place.
downstream	In the direction of the flow of a stream or river.
duration	The period of time during which something continues such as specific construction activity or a noise event.
easement	An agreement between the property owner and either an agency or service provider to ensure access across a piece of property. Easements are generally set up to provide access for utilities or road maintenance, without changing ownership of the property.

ecology embankment	Ecology embankments are used to provide water quality treatment for highway runoff. They consist of a trench that is dug along side the highway shoulder, lain with perforated pipe, and backfilled with a filtration media. Water from the road flows off the roadway, is filtered by the media, and carried off site by the pipe.
ecosystem	A community of interdependent organisms and the physical environment they inhabit.
effect	Includes ecological effects (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health effects, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes the effect will be beneficial.
encroachment	Intrusion by roads or development into habitat areas that reduces the area available to wildlife or reduces the functions of the habitat area.
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, was adopted to prevent the extinction of plants and animals.
energized	When a new utility system is brought into service, the system is first tested and then charged to deliver that product to customers. Energized indicates the system is fully operational and receiving the commodity needed to deliver the utility's product.
environmental justice	The process of identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse health and/or environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations.
erosion	The wearing away of soil or rock by the action of running water, wind, ice, or geologic agents. For this document, erosion relates primarily to stormwater runoff.
exit gore	An exit gore is the roadway feature that separates an exiting lane from the main lanes. The gore can be either painted or built or a combination of both.
falsework	The temporary frame that supports the weight of a bridge or other structures during construction.
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	One of several agencies in the U.S. Department of Transportation, the FHWA provides federal financial assistance to the states through the Federal Aid Highway Program, the purpose of which is to construct and improve the National Highway System, urban and rural roads, and bridges.
federal-listed species	Species of wildlife that are considered to be at-risk and are protected by U.S. laws.
fill	Fill refers to materials placed to construct structures within waters of the United States, including streams and wetlands. Fill materials can be rock, sand, or dirt.
filter strip	These are grassy slopes that filter and diffuse stormwater running off highway shoulders.
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	The insurance and floodplain management map produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These maps identify the areas subject to flooding during a 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year) flood event in a community. Flood insurance risk zones, which are used to compute actuarial flood insurance rates, also are shown.
floodplain	The total area subject to inundation by a flood, including the floodway.
floodway	The channel of the river or stream, and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the base flood flow. The "reasonably required" portion of the adjoining floodplains is defined by flood hazard regulations.

franchise	A legal agreement between WSDOT and a municipality or a service provider describing how a utility will work within WSDOT's right-of-way.
general-purpose lane	A freeway or arterial lane available for use by all traffic.
glacier	A major body of ice that moves under the influence of gravity. Examples of glaciers include the numerous glaciers on Mount Rainier, or the continental ice sheet on Antarctica.
groundwater	Groundwater is the part of precipitation that seeps down through the soil until it reaches rock material that is saturated with water. Groundwater slowly moves underground, generally at a downward angle (because of gravity), and eventually seeps into streams, lakes, and oceans.
Growth Management Act (GMA)	A state law passed by the legislature in 1990 and amended in 1991. This law addresses the negative consequences of unprecedented population growth and suburban sprawl in Washington state. The GMA requires all cities and counties in the state to do planning and has more extensive requirements for the largest and fastest-growing counties and cities in the state. Its requirements include consistency of transportation and capital facilities plans with land use plans.
high-occupancy vehicle	These vehicles carry two or more passengers and can drive in the lane restricted to vehicles with two or more occupants. These vehicles are buses, vanpools, and carpools.
impervious areas	Surfaced areas (e.g., roadways, parking lots, and rooftops) where rainfall or runoff cannot infiltrate into the ground.
infiltration	The downward movement of water from the surface into the subsoil.
jurisdiction	A municipal government agency, such as a city or county. As appropriate, the term "jurisdiction" also includes federal and state agencies and federally recognized tribes.
landscape	Landform and landcover forming a distant visual pattern. Landcover comprises water, vegetation and manmade development, including cities.
large woody debris	Naturally-occurring or artificially-placed coniferous or deciduous logs, limbs, or root wads, 12 inches or larger in diameter, used as a habitat element in a stream or river.
liquefaction (of soil)	Transformation of a granular material from a solid state into a liquefied state as a consequence of increased pore-water pressures, commonly induced by strong earthquake shaking.
macroinvertebrate	Small animals (insects, worms, larvae, etc.) without backbones, which are visible to the naked eye. Waterbodies have communities of aquatic macroinvertebrates. The species composition, diversity, and abundance can provide valuable information on the relative health and water quality of a waterbody.
minimization	Minimization involves measures developed during the planning phase of a project to reduce potential effects to a resource. Minimization measures could include alignment shifts, a commitment to off-season construction, replacement of land or facilities, restoration or landscaping, or payment of fair market value for affected lands.

mitigation	Defined in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-766 as: (1) avoiding the effect altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing effects by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce effects; (3) rectifying the effect by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the effect over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; (5) compensating for the effect by replacing, enhancing or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or (6) monitoring the effect and taking appropriate corrective measures.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards	Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for pollutant concentrations in outside air throughout the country.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is considered to be the basic "National Charter" for protection of the environment. NEPA requires that, to the extent possible, the policies, regulations, and laws of the federal government be interpreted and administered in accordance with the protection goals of the law. It also requires federal agencies to use an interdisciplinary approach in planning and decision-making for actions that affect the environment. Finally, NEPA requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) on all major federal actions significantly affecting the human environment.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
National Register of Historic Places	The Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The National Park Service administers the National Register, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
noise abatement criteria	The FHWA noise abatement criteria specify exterior and interior noise levels for various land activity categories such as residential and commercial. All noise sensitive uses within the Renton Nickel Improvement Project study area are residential or Category B uses. WSDOT considers a noise impact to occur if predicted equivalent hourly noise levels approach within 1 dBA of the noise abatement criteria, which is 67 dBA for residential uses. Thus if a noise level is 66 dBA or higher, it will approach or exceed the FHWA noise abatement criterion of 67 dBA for residential uses.
noise level	The weighted sound pressure level measured by using a metering characteristic with an "A" frequency weighting network and reported as dBA.
noise wall	Designed wall that acts as a noise buffer between populated areas of a city and the highway system running through those areas.
nutrient	Essential chemicals needed by plants and animals for growth, such as phosphorus.
off-peak	In relation to public services and utilities, off-peak means those times when the fewest customers use the service or utility.

ordinary high water mark	The line on the shore established by the change in water levels and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank or the presence of litter and debris. The presence and action of water generally leaves an impression on the streambed and banks that makes a distinct separation between the stream and the adjacent areas and indicates the location of the ordinary high water mark.
outfall	The outlet or mouth of a drain pipe or culvert.
outreach	Efforts made to contact members of the general public or specific targeted groups or individuals to provide project information and to obtain input on the project.
outwash	Sediment deposited by flowing water originating from a glacier, typically referring to sediments deposited in the Pleistocene by large continental ice sheets. Outwash that is deposited and then subsequently overrun by an advancing ice sheet is known as advance outwash. Outwash that is not overrun is commonly called recessional outwash. Outwash typically consists of sand (0.003 inches to 0.19 inches in diameter) and gravel sized particles (0.19 inches to 2.9 inches in diameter).
peak flow	Peak flow refers to a specific period of time when the discharge of a stream or river is at its highest point. For this report, peak flow refers to the 100-year storm event.
peak hour	The hour in the morning or in the afternoon when the maximum demand occurs on a given transportation facility or corridor.
pervious surface	A surface through which water can percolate down into the lower layers and eventually into the groundwater. These surfaces are generally vegetated soil areas.
piers	A vertical support or substructure unit that supports the spans of an elevated structure such as a bridge.
pollutant	Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource. For this report, pollutants of concern are those that affect water quality and that can enter the surface water as part of the stormwater runoff.
production well	A well that produces water for the public drinking water system.
programmatic commitments	These are commitments made by WSDOT within the Environmental Impact Statement for the overall I-405 corridor. As the proposed improvements for the entire corridor were called a "program", the commitments are referred to as programmatic.
publicly owned	Property that is owned and/or operated by a public entity. If a governmental body has a proprietary interest in the land (such as fee ownership, drainage easements, or wetland easements), it can be considered publicly owned. Land subject to a public easement in perpetuity can also be considered to be publicly owned for the purpose for which the easement exists.
Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)	The Puget Sound Regional Council is an association of cities, towns, counties, ports, and state agencies that serves as a forum for developing policies and making decisions about regional growth and transportation issues in the four-county central Puget Sound region (i.e., Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties).
Record-of-Decision (ROD)	A lead agency's document that identifies build alternatives and specifies those that are environmentally preferable.
retaining wall	Structure used to retain earth in areas where the natural grade cannot be maintained.
right-of-way	Land legally established for public use by pedestrians, vehicles, or utilities.

riparian buffer	The aquatic and terrestrial habitat adjacent to streams, lakes, estuaries, or other waterways.
riprap	A sustaining wall of stones on a soft bottom.
runoff	Rainwater or snowmelt that directly leaves an area as surface drainage.
salmonid	Any member of the family Salmonidae, which includes all species of salmon, trout, and char (including bull trout).
saturated	The condition when all pore or open spaces in a geologic material are completely filled with groundwater at or greater than atmospheric pressure.
scoping	This process refers to efforts by the agencies to involve the public and other concerned groups in determining what issues (scope) should be evaluated for a specific project. Meetings specifically focused on soliciting information to determine issues and what should be considered in a project's scope are held early in a project's development. These scoping meetings help define what issues and environmental concerns are important to the public and agencies.
sediment	Material that originates from weathering and erosion of rocks, dirt, or unconsolidated deposits and organic material. Sediment travels through the movement of water, particularly stormwater runoff and is usually suspended within the water.
sedimentation	Particles deposited or settling out of the water column and forming sediment on the bed of a channel or water course.
semiurban landscape	Landscape characterized by intermixed built and natural or naturalized elements, with built elements prevailing.
sensitive receptors	Land uses that are considered sensitive to noise effects such as residences.
sensitive species	Any wildlife species native to Washington State that is vulnerable or declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats.
shallow groundwater	Groundwater encountered at depths of less than ten feet.
side channel	This is a secondary stream that splits off the main channel.
social resources	Social elements of the environment, including population, housing, community facilities, religious institutions, social and employment services, cultural and social institutions, government institutions, military installations, and neighborhood cohesion.
sole-source aquifer	An aquifer that has been designated by the EPA as the sole or principal source of drinking water for an area. A sole source aquifer receives special protection. Federal financial assistance cannot be used for any project that might contaminate the aquifer. However, federal money can be used to help plan or design a project in such a way that it will not contaminate the aquifer.
span	Section of a superstructure between two supports; also, length between supports.
species of concern	Species whose conservation standing is of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but for which status information is still needed for consideration to list the species under the Endangered Species Act.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan	An SPCC plan is implemented to minimize effects to soil, surface water, and groundwater. The SPCC plan addresses procedures, equipment, and materials used in the event of a spill of contaminated soil, petroleum products, contaminated water, or other hazardous substances.
staging area	Areas in unused right-of-way that will be used for employee parking, large equipment storage, and material stockpiles during construction of the project improvements.
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)	State legislation passed in 1974, which establishes an environmental review process for all development projects and major planning studies prior to taking any action on these projects. SEPA includes early coordination to identify and mitigate any issues or effects that may result from a project or study.
stormwater	The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows overland, in channels, or in pipes into a defined surface water channel or a constructed stormwater facility.
stormwater detention	Storing stormwater in manmade facilities such as ponds and releasing the stormwater at a controlled rate. This process helps control how much and how fast stormwater enters streams and rivers. Controlling the flow of stormwater helps maintain existing base flood levels and minimizes erosion of stream banks.
stratified	Sediment deposited in layers.
subgrade	The in-place material on which the pavement or embankment fills are placed.
subsidence	The collapse or excessive settlement of the ground into an underground void space.
substation	A substation is the part of an electricity transmission and distribution system where voltage is transformed from high to low voltage using transformers.
till	An unsorted to poorly layered deposit of clay to boulder sized sediment deposited by a glacier. Till deposited at the base of a glacier is usually hard or very dense, and is known as lodgment till. Till deposited at the margins of a glacier is known as ablation till, and is usually much less dense than lodgment till. Till is often referred to as hardpan.
transmission line	Transmission lines refer to the cable carrying electricity on its way from producer to consumer. Transmission lines are identified by voltages of 115 kilovolt, and above.
tributaries	A stream or other body of water that contributes its water to another stream or body of water.
underdrain	A drain installed at the base of a fill embankment or cut wall to control seepage and eliminate water pressure against the wall.
undertaking	A project that is funded or permitted by a federal agency or on federal land that has the potential to affect historic properties.
unity	Measures the degree of visual coherence and compositional harmony of the landscape when considered as a whole. High unity frequently reflects the careful design of individual components and their relationship in the landscape.
uplands	Any area that does not qualify as a wetland because the associated hydrologic regime is not sufficiently wet to elicit development of vegetation, soils, and/or hydrologic characteristics associated with wetlands.
urban landscape	Landscape characterized predominantly by built elements.

vanpool	A prearranged ridesharing function in which a number of people travel together on a regular basis in a van, usually designed to carry five or more persons.
vegetative community	A unique area of vegetation within an ecosystem that is composed of specific species of plants.
vehicle	Any car, truck, van, motorcycle, or bus designed to carry passengers or goods.
viewer groups	Classes of viewers differentiated by their visual response to I-405 and its setting.
viewer location	Evaluated based on viewer position, distance to resource, and direction. Position is typically categorized as <i>superior</i> (looking down at the resource), <i>normal</i> (looking level at the resource), or <i>inferior</i> (looking up at the resource). Distance to the visual resource is categorized as foreground, middleground, and background. View direction is identified by cardinal direction (north, south, east, or west).
viewer sensitivity	When fewer people see a defined view or they are not particularly concerned about the view, low viewer sensitivity results. High viewer sensitivity results when many viewers see a view frequently or for long periods, and are very aware of and concerned about a view. Viewer sensitivity does not imply support for or opposition to a proposed project. Rather viewer sensitivity is a neutral term and represents an important parameter in assessing visual quality.
viewers	People who have views of the project. Viewers are usually discussed in terms of general categories of activities, such as resident, boater, jogger, or motorist, and are referred to as “viewer groups.”
viewpoint	The position of the viewer. For example, a pedestrian with a viewpoint on the Benson Road Bridge over I-405 looking southbound has a view of Renton’s Talbot Hill neighborhood and commercial areas.
views	What can be seen of the project’s study area either from the road or toward the road. Sensitive or special views, some of which are listed in municipal codes, are identified for use in simulations.
visual character	Describes impartially what exists within the landscape. The existing visible natural and built landscape features and their relationships define visual character. These relationships consider dominance, scale, diversity, and continuity to further define character.
visual effect	The degree of change in visual resources and viewer response to those resources caused by highway development and operations.
visual quality	The essential character of a landscape as perceived by sight and analyzed through visual quality analysis. While many factors contribute to a landscape’s visual quality, they can ultimately be grouped under three headings: vividness, intactness, and unity.
Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA)	A WRIA may include more than one watershed. Washington State is divided into 62 WRIsAs for water and aquatic resource management issues. The terms “WRIA” and “watershed” are frequently used interchangeably.
watershed	The region of land that drains into a specific body of water, such as a river, lake, sea, or ocean. Rain that falls anywhere within a watershed will eventually drain into the body of water associated with that watershed.

wetland and habitat mitigation bank	A project constructed to enhance wetlands and their associated habitat. The concept is that these "banks" are completed in advance of planned transportation projects to mitigate for unavoidable effects on wetlands and habitat within the project area. Because these banks are generally sized to provide sufficient mitigation for several projects in one location, the mitigation bank creates more useable habitat and higher functioning wetlands than may be possible on an individual project scale.
wetlands	Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
zero-rise requirement	The zero-rise requirement prohibits projects that cause any rise in the base floodplain elevation (generally, the 100-year elevation).

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